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Week in Headlines

International

U.S. State Secy. Dulles offered economic aid, security guarantee to Israel & Arab states.

Russians disclosed plans for large-scale tourist exchange with U.S.

Details of U.S.' air-inspection plan delivered to UN group.

Japanese Forgn. Min. Shigemitsu paid 3-day visit to Washington.

France replaced Res.-Gen. Grandval under Moroccan peace plan.

United States

Ex-Pres. Truman accused Eisenhowed Admin. of "misrepresentation" & "demagoguery."

AF Secy. Quarles cleared reserve airman labeled security risk.

Public Health Service reported no negligence by Cutter Labs. in making Salk anti-polio vaccine.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

U.S. Offers Israel, Arabs Aid

U. S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles laid down a 3-point program to further "stability, tranquility & progress in the Middle East" in a speech before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York Aug. 26. Dulles said solution of the 3 "principal remaining problems" left from the 1949 Palestine armistice agreements seemed possible and could pave the way for solution of other problems that obstructed the "aspirations of the Middle Eastern peoples." One of these problems, said Dulles, was the status of divided Jerusalem, for which he recommended a UN review.

Dulles Outlines Plan

Dulles made these proposals for pacifying the Middle East:

Refugees. Money was required for "practical projects for water development" to create more arable land for 900,000 Arab refugees from territory occupied by Israel. Compensation also was "due from Israel to the refugees." If Israel could not make adequate compensation, "there might be an international loan to enable Israel to pay the compensation which is due." "Pres. Eisenhower would recommend substantial participation by the U. S. in such a loan" and "would recommend that the U. S. contribute to the realization of water development & irrigation projects which would, directly or indirectly, facilitate the resettlement of the refugees." These projects would "enable the people throughout the area to enjoy a better life," and solution of the refugee problem "would help in eliminating the . . . recurrent incidents which have plagued & embittered" Israelis & Arabs.

Dulles said that countries through which the River Jordan flows "have shown an encouraging willingness to accept the principle of co-ordinated arrangements for the use of the waters. Plans for the development of the valley are well advanced." Dulles noted that special U. S. Amb. Eric Johnston was making his 4th visit to the area "in an effort to eliminate the small margins of difference which still exist." (Johnston opened talks with a special Jordanian Govt. committee in Amman Aug. 25.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 228E1]

Fear. "The nature of this fear is such that it is hardly within the capacity of the countries of the area, acting alone, to replace the fear with a sense of security." Security "can be assured only by collective measures which commit decisive power to the deterring of aggression." "Pres. Eisenhower has authorized me to say that, given a solution of the other related problems, he would recommend that the U. S. join in formal treaty engagements to prevent or thwart any effort by either side to alter by force the boundaries between Israel & its Arab neighbors." Dulles expressed hope "that other countries would be willing to join in such a security guaranty, and that it would be sponsored by the UN."

Boundaries. As fixed by the 1949 armistice agreements, Israel's boundaries "were not designed to be permanent frontiers in every respect." They partly "reflected the status of the fighting at the moment." "In spite of conflicting claims & sentiments, I believe it is possible to find a way of reconciling the vital interests of all the parties. The U.S. would be willing to help in the search for a solution . . ."

Dulles concluded: "At a time when a great effort is being made to ease the tension which has long prevailed between the Soviet & Western worlds, can we not hope that a similar spirit should prevail in the Middle East? That is our plea." [See p. 82A-B2]

British, UN Support Seen

A British Forgn. Office statement Aug. 27 said Britain would be ready to contribute to Dulles' program and recalled Sir Anthony Eden's statement of Apr. 4 [see p. 107C2]. UN Secy-Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld said Aug. 26 the U.S. offer might be the "beginning of a general stabilization" of Middle East conditions. [See p. 192A1]

Report Red Offer to Arabs

Dulles told his news conference Aug. 30 he had received unofficial reports that the USSR had offered military equipment to Egypt & other Arab countries. He said such action would not contribute to the easing of tension discussed at the Big 4 summit meeting in Geneva. He said the U.S. & Britain had urged Israel & Egypt within the past 48 hrs. to avoid force in the Gaza area.

(Dulles also disclosed that he might recommend changes in the regulation calling fingerprinting of non-official applicants for visas to the U.S. The Secretary said he was fingerprinted at least once a year to maintain a permit for a revolver he had owned since 1917.) [See p. 286A1]

Gaza Violence Flares

The breakdown of Gaza Strip peace talks Aug. 24 [see p. 282B2] was followed by a week of Israeli-Egyptian fighting. Jet fighters clashed over Gaza Aug. 29 in what was believed to be the first such incident since the 1949 armistice. Israel said 4 Egyptian planes were driven off after entering Israeli air space, while Egypt said 2 Israeli planes dived over an Egyptian town in the Gaza zone.

Egypt agreed Aug. 31 to a cease-fire proposed by UN truce chief Maj. Gen. E.L.M. Burns of Canada, but the Israeli Forgn. Ministry stated Sept. 1 that "Egyptian acts of violence have continued uninterrupted in the face of this obviously deceitful announcement . . . Egyptian military raiding parties are still roaming the country, sowing death & destruction."

The Israeli statement added that Israeli troops had attacked an Egyptian military camp which had been a base for terrorist squads that had killed 15 Israelis since Aug. 25. Israel called on Burns to "obtain the assurance of the Egyptian Govt. that it accepts full responsibility for these acts and that it is ready to give guarantees" for an immediate end to hostilities.

Sudanese Rebels Flee

Sudan Govt. troops reoccupied Torit Aug. 30 but most of the rebel troops who had agreed to surrender unconditionally Aug. 27 had fled. They had offered to surrender Aug. 23 if British or Egyptian troops replaced northern Sudanese troops in Juba, but Sir Alexander Knox Helm, Gov. Gen. of the Sudan, insisted on unconditional surrender. [See p. 278F3]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

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USSR Plans U. S. Tourism

2 Soviet officials disclosed Aug. 30 that arrangements were being made for "a large-scale exchange of tourists with the U.S." provided travel expenses in the 2 countries could be equalized. Acting Soviet Forgn. Min. Valerian A. Zorin said the Soviet travel agency Intourist was planning to reopen offices in the U.S. Intourist Pres. Vladimir M. Ankudinov said: "We are ready to send tens of thousands of tourists to the U.S. if the material conditions can be worked out." Zorin described the Soviet plans to U.S. Rep. Patrick J. Hillings* (R., Calif.), one of several U.S. Congressmen touring the USSR.

(The Polish liner *Batory* arrived in Leningrad Aug. 29 with 760 French tourists beginning a 6-wk. tour of the USSR.) [See p. 269F2]

Russians Promise Mineral Data

Soviet 1st Dep. Premier Lazar M. Kaganovich & Dep. Premier Georgi M. Malenkov promised Aug. 31 to give U.S. Sen. George W. Malone (R., Nev.) information on the USSR's strategic mineral reserves. The information was comparable to that contained in a Senate report on Western Hemisphere mineral resources in 1954. Malone said later that the Western Hemisphere "can be self-sufficient in essential raw materials. But if they (the Russians) can also be self-sufficient we should start rethinking our policy on trading in strategic minerals." Malone visited Bulgaria en route to the USSR, technically violating U.S. passport laws. (The U.S. had no diplomatic ties with Bulgaria.) [See p. 269D3]

(The USSR Aug. 28 refused to grant GOP Reps. Joseph F. Holt [Calif.] & John J. Rhodes [Ariz.] permission to visit the 3 Baltic states, but they toured the Ukraine.)

Ellender for More U. S. Visits

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) said in Vienna Aug. 30, after touring the USSR, Poland, Rumania & Hungary, that he was convinced "the great masses of the people behind the Iron Curtain want peace just as much as we do." In Moscow Aug. 23 he invited 5 members of the Soviet CP Presidium to visit the U.S., and he said he would organize a group of U.S. Senators & Representatives to visit the USSR in 1956. [See p. 186F3]

U. S. Farm Team Returns

8 of the 12 members of the U.S. farm delegation that made a month-long, 10,000-mi. tour of the USSR conferred with U.S. Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson in Washington Aug. 26 & recommended the sale of fats & other commodities to the USSR. They also proposed further exchanges of scientific & technical farm information. Benson said the Govt. would probably allow private traders to sell perishable commodities to Russia, but he gave no indication that the U.S. would allow below-cost sales from its surplus stocks.

Meager Existence on USSR Farms

The 12 Americans (including farmers, educators & newsmen) had flown from Moscow to West Berlin Aug. 21. They told newsmen there was "a vast difference between the standard of living of American & Soviet farmers." The Russian farmers had only the "bare necessities" of life but were content because "each year they think they are having it better." The Russians were "well fed, but not overfed. There appeared to be no extra rubles for consumer goods." The Russians were said to have inadequate housing, plumbing & transportation. In one farm community of 7,000 persons, "there were only 2 privately-owned automobiles." Refrigerators were "extremely rare."

Group leader W. V. Lambert, Agri. College Dean of the U. of Nebraska, said: "I'm sure we made some friends in Russia, and the tension we first felt . . . did not exist when we left. Similar exchanges would be desirable to break down the barriers. These people are tremendously isolated . . . They have the most to gain by exchanges now, but later we might gain considerably."

Russians Concede Failings

The Soviet Min. of State Farms, Ivan A. Benediktov, conferred with the 12 Americans in Moscow Aug. 20 & gave out previously-secret farm statistics. He said this year's grain harvest would be considerably less than the reduced goal of 114 million metric tons. He said that a recent trip to Britain convinced him that "we still have much to do to raise productivity of farm manpower by more organization & better labor organization." He said the Americans "correctly noted our agricultural shortcomings in the main."

(Soviet officials in the U.S. said in San Antonio, Tex. Aug. 28 they bought more than 60 head of cattle during a 3-day Texas tour.) [See p. 278B1]

The Americans made these criticisms after their tour of Russia:

- Farm labor, materials & machinery were frequently wasted.
- The intensive program to step up corn production is being carried out in areas where other crops could be grown more economically.
- Steps should be taken to combat heavy damage from wind & soil erosion in many parts of the USSR.
- More local initiative should be permitted in planning crop & livestock programs.
- Productive incentives should be increased, and a program of rural adult education should be established.

The American recommendations were published in detail in Soviet newspapers Aug. 21. Such criticism from foreigners was rare in the Soviet press.

Schedules, Banquets Protested

Lauren K. Soth, who originally proposed the farm-visit exchange, said in Moscow Aug. 20 the team had been restricted to a schedule that "did not give us much freedom," and that "we visited only one collective farm that we picked out ourselves." But a Soviet official replied that the U.S. group was not on an "ironclad" schedule and could have chosen other farms. (At their Berlin news conference next day, group members said they were able to get off the beaten path and that the average Russian was friendly.) [See p. 69B3]

During the tour, Soth protested to the Russians July 31 that the U.S. team was spending 1/3 of its time at banquets, with heavy eating & drinking. On that day's program was a tour of a champagne farm, but some of the U.S. farmers insisted on making an unscheduled tour around Krasnodar, in the Caucasus foothills. They made unscheduled trips to 2 collective farms not prepared for their visit.

The Americans met their first example of Soviet propaganda against U.S. "warmongering" in Eupatoria July 29, when their Russian guides explained posters showing Uncle Sam wielding atomic bombs as "old and of no further importance."

The farm delegation unexpectedly met U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas in Tashkent Aug. 13. Douglas began a tour of the USSR at Baku Aug. 1. [See p. 72D3]

(Voice of America engineers in Munich said Aug. 25 that the Russians maintained their usual jamming during VOA broadcasts that day of a statement by acting Soviet Agri. Min. Vladimir Matskevich.) [See p. 278C-D1]

U. S. Baptists Preach in USSR

The Rev. Dr. Theodore Adams of Richmond, Va., Baptist World Alliance president, returned to the U.S. Aug. 20 after a 2-wk., 3,000-mi. tour of the USSR with 3 other U.S. Baptist clergymen: The Rev. Drs. Arnold T. Ohrm of Washington & V. Carny Hargroves of Philadelphia & the Rev. Joseph Jackson of Chicago (they did not return to the U.S. with Adams). The group preached in 18 Baptist churches in the USSR & found their religion "vital & growing" among Russian Baptists. Dr. Adams said there was freedom to worship in the USSR "but not as we know it." [See p. 240F2]

Disarmament Talks Resume

The 5-nation sub-committee of the UN Disarmament Comm. opened a new round of talks at UN Hq. in New York Aug. 29, as recommended by the Big 4 summit meeting in Geneva July 23. [See p. 246C2] Taking part were: U.S. special disarmament adviser Harold Stassen, Soviet UN delegate Arkady A. Sobolev, British Min. of State for Forgn. Affairs Anthony Nutting, French ex-Defense Min. Jules

* Commenting on Hillings' remark that the U. S. Embassy in Moscow was "like a pigpen," U. S. State Secy. Dulles said in Washington Aug. 30 that he planned to ask Congress for funds to improve the U. S. Embassies in Moscow & elsewhere.

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Moch & Canadian Natl. Health Min. Paul Martin. (Stassen conferred briefly with Sobolev Aug. 27, reportedly at Sobolev's request, and again Aug. 29 before the formal closed sessions began. [See p. 153D3]

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. joined Stassen at the first session to deliver the U.S.' opening statement, which gave details of Pres. Eisenhower's plan for an exchange of military blueprints & mutual aerial inspection between the U.S. & the USSR [see p. 245D2]. Britain, France & Canada were asked to join the plan.

Lodge Details Blueprint Trade

Lodge said the U.S. was prepared to put the plan into effect "immediately" and if the USSR agreed to this "one initial, simple, practical & significant operation," a "crucial step" would be taken toward averting another world war. Lodge said the UN Gen. Assembly session opening Sept. 20 would be asked to support the plan "in simple, unmistakable language," although the U.S. was ready to join other countries in studying every aspect of the plan; details were "negotiable."

Lodge said military blueprints should be checked "by ground & sea observation" as well as from the air. The information exchange would move "from the least sensitive aspects to the more sensitive, covering those items most likely to provide against the possibility of surprise" [see p. 237E-F3]. Each country would use its own aircraft & other equipment to check the data exchange, and "personnel of the country being inspected would be aboard" inspectors' aircraft.

The first day's session Aug. 29 was limited to opening statements, in which Sobolev noted that a lack of confidence still was the major obstacle to comprehensive disarmament, although, he said, the meetings had been resumed under "favorable conditions." Sobolev suggested further study of the "realistic & practical" Soviet plan offered May 10. [See p. 167A1]

U.S. for Soviet Suggestion

A U.S. statement on the Aug. 30 meeting said Stassen had offered to incorporate into the U.S. plan the key Soviet proposal for ground observer teams at control posts in each country to detect any preparations for surprise attacks. Stassen told newsmen Aug. 31 that the U.S. suggestion was under study by all committee members and that the sessions had made "constructive progress." [See p. 269F1]

Eisenhower Hopeful of Outcome

In a statement Aug. 29 from his Denver vacation hq., Pres. Eisenhower said the disarmament talks were the first "of the actual decisions reached at Geneva . . . to be put to practical test." Mr. Eisenhower said if the meetings were "marked by the same spirit of frankness & cooperation which typified" the Geneva meeting, the subcommittee could "produce practical results." [See p. 261E1]

Vice Pres. Nixon (addressing the 56th national encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Boston Aug. 29) listed "the fear of surprise atomic attack" and the arms race as one of 5 roadblocks to peace which existed "only because of the action or failure to act of Soviet leaders." Other barriers Nixon listed were: "the unnatural division of Germany," the Iron Curtain, "the colonial status" of the Soviet satellites and "the network of Moscow-directed Communist subversion & espionage which extends into every free country of the world." [See p. 279A1]

Atomic Safety Talks End

Unofficial 6-nation talks on peaceful uses of atomic energy ended in Geneva Aug. 27 with announcement of a "useful exchange of technical views." No recommendations were drawn up in the U.S.-proposed talks. Chrmn. I. I. Rabi of the U.S. AEC General Advisory Comm. headed the U.S. delegation. [See p. 277E3]

Russians & other East Europeans were among the scientists from 32 nations who left Geneva Aug. 24 for a one-day visit to Britain's atomic research installation at Harwell, Eng. [See p. 277F2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Shigemitsu, Dulles Confer

Japanese Forgn. Min. Mamoru Shigemitsu conferred with U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles & other officials in Washington Aug. 29-31 [see p. 264C1]. A joint statement Aug. 31 said the 2 countries would work together so that Japan could, "as rapidly as possible, assume primary responsibility" for its defense "and be able to contribute to the preservation of international peace & security in the western Pacific." When such conditions were brought about, "it would be appropriate to replace the present security treaty with one of greater mutuality." [See Vol. XIV, p. 74A1]

It also was agreed to hold defense talks in Tokyo in which "consideration will be given to the establishment of schedules for the progressive withdrawal of U.S. ground forces as Japan's own defense capacity increases . . . taking into account the related situation in Asia." The U.S.-Japanese statement reported agreement "on the desirability of establishing a general formula for progressive reduction" of Japanese support of U.S. forces in Japan "over the next several years."

Dulles & Shigemitsu agreed that, "while the immediate danger of major war had perhaps receded, there still remain elements of uncertainty in the situation, particularly in the Far East," and "continued solidarity" of the free world was needed.

Shigemitsu "expressed Japan's resolve to maintain cooperation with the U.S. & the free world as the cornerstone of its foreign policy." But Shigemitsu "emphasized Japan's need to expand its trade with other countries, particularly in Asia." Shigemitsu asked for early release of convicted Japanese war criminals; Dulles "described the complexity of the problem" but indicated there would be "continuous & urgent examination" of it. (The State Dept. announced Aug. 31 the parole of 22 minor Japanese war criminals.)

Japanese Rearmament Planned

Shigemitsu reportedly outlined to Dulles a 6-yr. Japanese rearmament plan which would create a force of 200,000 men, mostly ground troops, by 1958, permitting withdrawal of all or most U.S. troops. Shigemitsu was said to have conceded that Japan would depend on U.S. air power for her defense for a longer period. He told the Natl. Press Club Aug. 30 that, while there were increased demands in Japan for trade with Communist China, there was no intention "to fraternize" with the USSR. He considered Southeast Asia a better market than Red China. [See p. 107C1]

(Mitsui Bussan Kaisha & Dai-Ishi Bussan, Japanese companies formed after Allied anti-trust regulations broke up the Mitsui Bussan Co., Ltd., signed a merger agreement Aug. 31 to revive the original combine by March 31, 1956.)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNISM & SECURITY

'Security Risk' Cases

AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles Aug. 27 cleared Reserve Airman 3/c Stephen Branzovich, 22, of Farrell, Pa. of charges he was a "security risk" because he "maintained a close continuing association" with his father, Charles, who was accused of being a Communist. Quarles' decision ended AF efforts to drop Branzovich with an undesirable discharge.

The Coast Guard disclosed Aug. 17 that it had withheld a reserve commission from Norton Pierre Gaston, 23, 8th-ranking graduate of a 41-man class at Coast Guard Officer Training School (New London, Conn.) Apr. 1, pending a security review based on charges his mother, Mrs. Jean Grisez of San Francisco, had been connected with organizations on the Atty. General's "subversive" list. Gaston's attorney said Mrs. Grisez was not accused of being a Communist and had quit the accused groups in about mid-1950.

Washington rooming-house owner Leonard Wesley, 40, was indicted on criminal libel charges in Washington Aug. 22 for allegedly falsely accusing White House clerk Thomas M. Jones of being subversive. The indictment said Wesley sent an unsigned letter on White House stationery to the White House Apr. 1 with an accusation that Jones had made several visits to the Russian Embassy "with official White House documents." [See p. 5E1]

It was announced Aug. 18 that the Intl. Orgs. Employes Loyalty Board had agreed to grant a new hearing to William Henry Taylor, U.S. asst. director of the Intl. Monetary Fund's

Middle Eastern Dept. The board had accused the ex-Treasury official of anti-U.S. "espionage & subversive activity." [See p. 266C1]

The Bureau of Natl. Affairs, Inc. in Washington made public Aug. 14 a study of 50 Govt. employe security cases financed by the Ford Foundation's independent Fund for the Republic and directed by Washington attorney Adam Yarmolinsky. The study showed that the "burden of proof" was on accused employes although key charges against them often were made by persons whose identity was kept secret. Among examples of apparently immaterial charges & questions employes had to face: An employe was accused of having "Communist art" (Picasso, Matisse & Renoir works) in his home; a boiler fireman with no access to secret data was quizzed about his pre-marital relations with his wife; a typist was interrogated for 20 minutes about why her family laughed at her father-in-law for taking long to dress; a Govt. Printing Office employe was accused of "left-wing talk" for using the words "2d-class citizen," but it was brought out that he had said he would "rather be a 2d-class citizen in Mississippi than a first-class citizen in Russia." Of the 50 studied, 28 were cleared, 20 were discharged, one resigned & one case was still open. Suspensions without pay ranged from 3 months to more than 3 years, the average being 9 months. Lawyers' fees averaged $400 although some lawyers worked free.

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, in his first report as Fund for the Republic pres., declared Aug. 21 that "the evidence offered to show that a man is a danger to American institutions has often been farcically remote." He said "continuous propaganda & social pressure has . . . tended to suppress conscientious nonconformity." There were civil rights abuses sufficient "to give cause for alarm," he reported, although "in some particulars the atmosphere is better than it was 5 years ago." [See p. 24A1]

Chrmn. Wright Patman (D., Tex.) of the House Small Business Com. charged Aug. 25 that the Small Business Admin. "has secretly been subjecting small business men who apply for loans to 'security' or 'suitability' investigations similar to those required for federal employes." [See p. 266D1]

N.Y. Camp Probe

23 witnesses invoked the 5th &/or other Amendments to avoid answering questions on communism during hearings of a state legislative committee in New York Aug. 22-25 on alleged communism in summer camps & resorts in N.Y. State. The Joint Legislative Com. to Study Charitable & Philanthropic Agencies & Orgs. questioned witnesses about 9 suspected resorts.

Among those who refused to answer questions: Aug. 22—David Greene, Camp Lakeland mgr., ex-recording secy. of the Intl. Workers Order, which was liquidated by state court action in 1951 after hearings in which Greene was labeled a key Communist [see Vol. XI, p. 206G-H]. Aug. 23—Elton T. & Mrs. Sarah R. Gustafson, Camp Timberline's owners, who were dismissed as Brooklyn Coll. teachers in 1953 after refusing to answer Senate Internal Security Subcom. questions [see Vol. XIII, p. 161P]. Aug. 24—Actor-director Howard Da Silva [see Vol. XIV, p. 411D1; XIII, 311B-C2, 116P]. Aug. 25—Actor-director Elliott Sullivan, entertainment director at Wingdale Lodge (formerly Camp Unity, which had been associated with the heretofore Communist-dominated Intl. Fur & Leather Workers) [see p. 272F3]. Sullivan invoked the First Amend., the others named invoked the 5th.

POLITICS

Truman Assails GOP, 'Ike'

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman delivered a strong attack on the Eisenhower Admin. Aug. 27 in the first of a scheduled series of speeches keyed to the 1956 Presidential campaign. Speaking before the Indiana Democratic Editorial Assn. in French Lick, Ind., Truman said: The Republicans "obtained control of the national government by misrepresentation & demagoguery. And right after the election, the President-elect went so far as to use misrepresentation & demagoguery in his message on the State of the Union in Jan. 1953, and he has never missed a chance to befuddle the real issues in every speech he reads." Truman never mentioned Pres. Eisenhower by name.

Truman said the Republicans "began tearing down the New Deal & the Fair Deal wherever they dared and as fast as they dared." "Fortunately, a Democratic Congress . . . has managed to stop this tearing-down process on many fronts, and to make a start at restoration and toward building for the future. But to do it, the Democratic Congress has had to struggle against the Republican Admin. day in and day out."

Truman said the Democrats had:

- Turned back the "Republican onslaught . . . in so far as this could be done by legislation."
- "Put a stop to the give-away of our resources to big business" and taken steps to "expose some of the corruption . . . within the Republican Admin."
- Put a stop "to the wholesale violation of the Bill of Rights by some of its (the Congress') notorious inquisitors."
- Enacted "some substantial liberal & progressive legislation in spite of foot-dragging or outright opposition by the Admin."

Truman said the Admin. was "dominated & controlled by big business —which it allows to plunder our natural resources." He said the Admin. had "actually moved backward," had let "farm prices fall lower & lower," and had done "little or nothing for labor." "Some of the evil effects are slow to appear to public view. But the damage is being done day in & day out," Truman said.

(White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty, in the only high Admin. comment on the Truman criticisms of the President, said Aug. 28 in Denver: he didn't think much public attention was paid to the ex-President's anti-GOP campaigning.)

At Mackinac Island, Mich. Aug. 29, Truman, speaking at a banquet of the Democratic Party of Michigan, attacked "the deliberate use of the power of the Executive Branch to undermine the laws it is sworn to execute faithfully—to subvert those laws so that their benefits flow to the privileged few instead of to all our citizens." He cited the Dixon-Yates "mess" as an example. It "was the first step in a plan to undermine TVA . . . and ultimately to sell the public power facilities in the Tennessee Valley to private interests."

(Truman disclosed that doctor's orders had caused him to cancel speaking engagements in San Francisco & Los Angeles Sept. 14-15.)

Butler Says Nixon Disliked

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler told a news conference in French Lick, Ind. Aug. 27 that Vice-Pres. Nixon was "the least popular" Vice President in almost 40 years and his good-will tours were "malarkey." [See p. 197F2]

McCarthy Says Farmers Abused

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) wrote the President a letter Aug. 27 charging that the Eisenhower Admin. "is engaged in open war against the farm community" and conducting a "'persecution' of the farmer." McCarthy said the Govt. gave subsidies to industry & labor, directly & indirectly, but had cut farm support prices and inflicted on farmers "economic hardships that have not been visited upon any other segment of the economy." He cited Agri. Dept. data to show that gross farm income represented 152% of the national income in 1946-50 but had dropped to 11.3% in 1954. [See Vol. XIV, p. 347G3]

McCarthy issued a statement Aug. 25 denouncing the Admin.'s "weak, cowardly and immoral" Asian policy. He said the U.S. should encourage military moves against Red China from South Viet Nam, South Korea & Chinese Nationalist territory but instead had practiced "appeasement, retreat & surrender." He called for "at least material & technical" aid to free nations in Asia. [See p. 254B-E2]

(McCarthy's "valiant fight against communism in the U.S." was commended in a resolution passed by the Catholic War Veterans' national convention in New York Aug. 19. The CWV also indorsed the proposed Bricker Amend., aid to South Korea, continued U.S. membership in the UN, life imprisonment of persons selling narcotics to minors. It opposed Red China's admission to the UN and called for a ban on U.S. trade with Red countries.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 37F1]

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Tax reduction in 1956 after balancing of the federal budget were predicted Aug. 25 by Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey "barring some unforeseen development." [See p. 169G1]

. . . **Claude Wickard**, ex-Agri. Secy., was named by the Dem. Natl. Com. Aug. 31 to head its agricultural advisory committee for the 1956 political campaigns. [See p. 11F1; Vol. XIII, 100H-J]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

The President. In a report to Congress Aug. 25, Pres. Eisenhower revealed that U.S. aid to friendly countries had enabled them to raise the equivalent of 180 divisions, 280 air squadrons, and 550 combat vessels. 100 divisions of this number had been contributed by NATO. Mr. Eisenhower estimated that NATO now had 6 million men under arms, including 2,900,000 in U.S. armed forces. Mutual Security at the end of fiscal 1954-55 (June 30) had supplied 35 countries with $11.4 billion in aid ($8 billion to Europe). $2.8 billion worth of military contracts had been placed in foreign countries [See p. 132D1] . . . Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell, after a conference with Mr. Eisenhower Aug. 27 in Denver, disclosed that the Admin. would heighten its efforts this fall to eliminate racial & religious discrimination from plants doing business with the Govt. Defense contractors were to be asked to meet Oct. 25 with the Pres. Com. on Govt. Contracts to discuss progress in anti-discrimination. [See p. 151B3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower named Samuel C. Waugh Aug. 25 as Dep. Undersecy. of State for Economic Affairs. [See p. 280A3] . . . Harold C. McClellan of Los Angeles was named Asst. Secy. of Commerce for Intl. Affairs, Aug. 29. . . . Citizens of Denison, Tex. (Pres. Eisenhower's birthplace) presented him Aug. 31 with a 15-ft. plywood skiff, the *Bluebonnet*, for fishing.

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Natl. Labor Relations Board voted 3-2 Aug. 30 to prevent employers from insisting that unions win approval both from union members & non-union workers before calling a strike. It ruled that the Wooster, O. branch of Borg-Wagner Corp. acted in bad faith when it insisted on a contract clause calling for a secret vote among all workers before a strike could be called. The NLRB voted by 3-2 Aug. 28 that unions could not be barred under the Taft-Hartley Act from engaging in practices unfair to their employes. 2 Portland, Ore. Teamsters locals were found guilty of preventing teamster employes from joining an AFL office workers union, but the NLRB majority opinion ruled this was not punishable. [See p. 109E1]

LABOR STATISTICS

U.S. population (incl. armed forces overseas)‡	July *165,248	June 165,023	July '54 *162,409
Non-institutional (14 & older)‡	*117,404	*117,318	*116,217
Labor force (incl. military)‡	*70,429	*69,692	*68,824
Civilian‡	*67,465	*66,696	*65,494
Employed‡	*64,994	*64,016	*62,148
Agricultural‡	*7,704	*7,681	*7,486
Non-agricultural†	*49,465	*49,487	*47,866
Manufacturing†	*16,557	*16,563	*15,584
Production workers†	*13,046	*13,084	*12,179
Govt.†	*6,706	*6,581	*6,551
Unemployed‡	*2,471	*2,679	*3,347
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.†	40.3	40.7	39.4
Avg. weekly mfg. pay†	$75.76	$76.11	$70.92
Strikes & lock-outs†:	**June**	**May**	**June '54**
Total started	500	375	358
Workers involved	*500	*170	*196
Total in effect	700	575	577
Workers involved	*650	*310	*281
Man-days idleness	*3,400	*2,600	*2,390
% total working time	.36	.29	.26

*In thousands ‡Census Bur. †BLS

FOREIGN

Grandval Quits in Morocco

France announced acceptance of Gilbert Grandval's resignation as Resident-General in Morocco Aug. 31 as Lt. Gen. Pierre Georges Boyer de Latour du Moulin, who had been Resident-General in Tunisia, arrived in Rabat to succeed Grandval. Grandval's departure was part of a Moroccan settlement accepted by French Premier Edgar Faure's Cabt. Aug. 29 after a stormy, night-long meeting in which several ministers, including Faure, threatened resignations.

French Would Drop Sultan

The proposed Moroccan settlement was worked out by Faure in the meetings with Moroccan nationalists in Aix-les-Bains, France [see p. 282F1]. It called for the departure of the Moroccan Sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa, through "honorable" means to be worked out by the Moroccans, and the formation of a form of regency under a Council of the Throne. The nationalist ex-Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef was to end his Madagascar exile & return to France in October. A representative Moroccan Govt. was to be formed by Sept. 12. The program included basic proposals made by Grandval before the eruption of violence in Algeria & Morocco Aug. 20-22. [See p. 282C1]

Rightist members of Faure's Cabt., who opposed concessions to Moroccan nationalism, said they "submitted" to the program when members of the centrist Popular Republican Party (MRP) told the Cabt. they fully supported Faure's reconciliation policy with the nationalists and would not contribute to an internal French political crisis [see p. 282A2]. Ben Moulay Arafa's protocol chief, Sidi Abder Rahman Hajoui, said in Aix-les-Bains Aug. 26 that the Sultan firmly intended to "remain at Rabat among his subjects" and "exercise the divine mission which was imparted to him."

NATO Unit to Africa

Following French notification to NATO that another French division would be transferred from NATO's command to North Africa, the French Forgn. Ministry announced Aug. 26 that reservists would be called up so that "there will be no hole in the ranks committed by France to the North Atlantic Alliance." An announcement Aug. 30 said 100,000 French conscripts who were to finish military service Nov. 1 would be kept on active duty. [See p. 185G3]

(U.S. officials said in Washington Aug. 25 that the U.S. wanted to be informed of any transfer of U.S. material from France to North Africa. France was said to have assured the U.S. that no tanks or heavy artillery supplied France as a NATO member had been transferred to North Africa.)

Berbers Surrender Arms

Gen. Antoine Franchi, French military governor in the Casablanca area, Aug. 26 called a large gathering of Berber tribesmen "jackals" for the Oued Zem massacre Aug. 20. Thousands of Berbers surrendered their arms in a clean-up of the area by French troops. The French announced in Rabat Aug. 26 that 700 natives were killed by French forces in Oued Zem area after the outbreak, which caused 80 French deaths. [See p. 282D1]

Tunisian Plan Approved

The Bey of Tunis, Sidi Mohammed el Amin, ratified Aug. 27 the conventions granting internal autonomy to the French Tunisian protectorate. The French Parliament already had completed action on them. [See p. 241A-B2]

Austrian Doctors Strike

About 15,000 Austrian doctors & dentists ended a 2-day strike aginst a nationalized medicine plan Aug. 27. Only emergency services were performed after they marched through streets in white coats Aug. 25 to demand higher payments & other changes.

Austria regained control of its economy Aug. 13, when the USSR returned the East Austrian oil fields, 300 industrial enterprises & 240,000 acres of land [see p. 247E3]. The Austrians announced Aug. 9 that the Russians were using 10-12 trains a day to move troops & equipment out of Austria. British troops began their withdrawal from the country Aug. 2. [See pp. 247D3, 254A3]

LATIN AMERICA

Peron Strengthens Rule

Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón urged a crowd of 100,000 followers Aug. 31 to turn on their opponents and "answer violence with greater violence." Perón's declaration that "five of them will fall for every one of us" was made after his offer to resign, broadcast earlier in the day, had touched off Gen. Confed. of Labor (CGT) demonstrations in his favor. A CGT-called mass meeting was held in the Plazo de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Aug. 31 and demonstrators shouted, "Peron stays."

Perón's move to assume greater power was solidified Aug. 25 when he named Maj. Gen. Felix Maria Robles to the newly created post of Natl. Security (police & frontier guards) Director. Ildefonso Felix Cavagna Martinez, 51, was named Min. of Forgn. Affairs & Worship to succeed Dr. Jeronimo Remorino. Dr. Raul Mende, Secy. for Tech. Affairs, resigned Aug. 29 and was replaced by Pedro Enrique Yesari, 35, a Harvard Bus. School graduate. Rodolfo Muñoz was named Forgn. Affairs Undersecy. Aug. 29 to replace Carlos Amaya.

The Perón Govt. had ended all attempts at coexistence with opposition factions when widespread arrests were made throughout Argentina Aug. 16

after an alleged plot to assassinate Perón and War Min. Franklin Lucero was uncovered. Federal police had arrested about 200 members of dissident groups ranging from Communists to Catholic Action members Aug. 15 and charged them with planning to attack power & communications systems and capture radio stations.

Rear Adm. Samuel Toranzo Calderon was sentenced to life imprisonment Aug. 11 on charges that he had masterminded the June 16 revolt. 6 other naval officers also were given life sentences. Ex-Navy Min. Rear Adm. Anibal Olivieri was sentenced to 18 mo. in prison and 29 Navy & AF officers were given sentences of up to 3 yrs.

A bill to allow Perón to postpone until mid-1956 the referendum vote on church-state separation was passed by the Chamber of Deputies Aug. 10 & Senate Aug. 18. [See p. 258B2]

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Brazil's worst drought in 30 years was reported Aug. 29. Rationing of electric power had been ordered in São Paulo and water was being sold there by the quart [see p. 258C2]. An election ballot reform bill was signed into law in Brazil Aug. 30 to provide for listing of all candidates. [See p. 258C2]

Chilean police arrested over 1,000 health workers Aug. 29 as the result of widespread strikes begun Aug. 24. Approximately 85,000 public health, social security and other Govt. workers were involved in the strikes, which the Govt. called illegal, for higher wages to counteract growing inflation. 12,000 Govt. workers returned to work Aug. 24 after Pres. Carlos Ibañez del Campo offered them a 53% increase [see p. 234F3]. Value of the U.S. dollar dropped from 840 to 780 pesos in the free market in Chile Aug. 23 after Interior Min. Osvaldo Koch declared he would levy fines for dollar speculation carried on outside of authorized banks [see p. 162C2]. New Chilean Cabt. officers. (Aug. 12) Economics—Oscar Herera (replaced Arturo Zuniga); Land & Colonization—Mariano Fontecilla (replaced Hugo Sievers); Justice—Santiago Wilson; (Aug. 16) Agri.—José Suarez Fanjul (replaced Sievers); Education—Col. Tobias Barros Ortiz. [see p. 234F3]

Colombian Info. & Propaganda Bureau disclosed Aug. 25 that it would take control of the price & distribution of newsprint as a first step to nationalizing publications. *Dominical*, Sunday edition of the Liberal newspaper *El Espectador*, suspended publication Aug. 29 as a result of the newsprint control. It was the 2d opposition newspaper to close after *El Tiempo* was forced by Army and police forces to shut down Aug. 4. *El Tiempo* director Roberto Garcia Peña had refused to run on the front page for 30 days a Govt.-dictated apology asserting that he had wrongly contradicted a statement by Pres. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla. Publisher Eduardo Santos told his staff Aug. 24 that *El Tiempo* would not reappear unless it could do so without restraint. He denied Aug. 23 reports that the paper would be sold. Demonstrations for a free press were broken up by police using tear gas Aug. 10 and press censorship over foreign & domestic news was also reinstated Aug. 10. The U.S. magazines *Time* and *Vision* were banned in Colombia, the Inter-Amer. Press Assn. reported Aug. 31, allegedly because of stories they had carried on the closing of *El Tiempo*. [See p. 102C3]

Intl. Bank loan to Uruguay of $5½ million for the development of electric power was reported Aug. 29. Nicaragua was to receive a $1½ million Intl. Bank loan for agricultural development. [See p. 262F3]

ECONOMICS

U.S. Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson left Washington Aug. 28 for a 17-day tour of West Europe to discuss mutual farm problems with European officials and seek buyers for U.S. farm surplus stocks. Benson announced Aug. 26 that Govt. subsidy payments for potatoes would be started in September to check a drop in potato prices and divert part of the year's record crop (40 million bu., estimated to be 20% more than consumer demand for food) to manufacture of starch, flour & feed. [See pp. 160A3; Vol. XIV, 102F1] . . . **Securities & Exchange Comm.** announced Aug. 29 a liberalized rule on advertising new security issues under which the issuer's identity, the security and brief descriptions of the issuer's business and pricing & underwriting plan for the new issue could be given in advertising. The rule prohibited "selling talk" in such advertising. [See p. 282C3] . . . **Discount** rate of the Fed. Reserve Bank of St. Louis was raised Aug. 30 to 2¼%. [See p. 273E3] . . **Copper** price was raised Aug. 23 to 43c a lb., highest U.S. price in 75 yrs., by Anaconda. [See p. 257F3] . . . **Forecasts:** The U.S. Bureau of Roads estimated Aug. 27 that motor vehicles in the U.S. would total 61,301,000 this year, 81 million by 1965 [see p. 171A2]; the Fed. Reserve Bulletin predicted Aug. 25 that the U.S. labor force would total 80 million persons by 1965. [See p. 266C3] . . . **State** taxes totaled a record $11,584,000,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, the Census Bureau reported Aug. 25. Per capita equivalent: $72.25. California's total collections of $1,334,000,000, including general sales tax levies, were highest of any state with New York's $1,200,000,000 ranking 2d. Washington's $115.54 per capita average was highest in the nation, New Jersey's $43.35 the lowest. [See p. 94C2]

PRICE INDEXES

	July	June	July '54
Consumers' (cost of living)†	114.7	114.4	115.2
Apparel	103.2	103.2	104.0
Food	112.1	111.3	114.6
Housing	119.9	119.7	119.0
Rent	130.4	130.4	128.5
Medical care	127.9	127.6	125.2
Wholesale†	110.6	110.3	110.4
Farm products	89.5	91.8	96.2
Processed foods	103.1	103.9	106.5
Non-farm & non-food	116.5	115.6	114.3
Apparel	98.6	98.6	98.4
Recd. by farmers§	237	243	245
Paid by farmers§	262	263	263
Farm parity ratio§	84	86	88
Dollar's purchasing pwr.† as measured by:			
Wholesale prices	90.4	90.7	90.6
Consumer prices	87.2	87.4	86.8
Retail food prices	89.2	89.8	87.3

†Bur. of Labor Statistics, 1947-49=100 §Agriculture Dept., 1910-14=100

NATIONAL PRODUCT & INCOME

(Annual rate; from Dept. of Commerce; in thousands)

	Apr.-June	Jan.-Apr.	Apr.-June '54
Gross natl. product	$348.8	$375.3	$357.6
Personal expenditures	$250.5	$245.8	$235.1
Personal income	$300.5	$293.6	$286.6
Personal tax & non-tax payments	$33.4	$32.6	$32.7
Disposable personal income	$267.1	$261.0	$253.9
Personal savings	$16.6	$15.3	$18.8
Employes' compensation	$219.5	$213.1	$207.2
Wages & salaries	$207.0	$200.8	$195.6
Private	$171.7	$166.5	$162.0
Military	$9.3	$9.1	$9.5
Govt. civilian	$25.9	$25.3	$24.1
Gross pvt. domestic investment	$60.1	$54.1	$46.9
New construction	$32.1	$31.2	$27.3
Producers' durable equipment	$23.7	$21.5	$22.4
Net forgn. investment	$.7	$.4	$.3
Govt. purchases	$74.9	$75.8	$75.9
Federal (less sales)	$45.2	$46.4	$48.6
Natl. security (no sales deducted)	$40.4	$41.2	$43.6
State & local	$29.7	$29.4	$27.3

ARTS & SCIENCE

Cutter Laboratories of Berkeley, Calif. was, in effect, absolved of negligence & deficient operations by the U.S. Public Health Service in a report Aug. 25 on the PHS investigation of 6 lots of Cutter-made Salk anti-polio vaccine in which live polio virus was found. Surgeon-Gen. Leonard A. Scheele said the trouble lay with "fundamental weaknesses" in old Govt.-prescribed testing methods, now "drastically revised," and "inadequacy" of methods used to inactivate virus. Scheele said there was "no evidence . . . to indicate anything done by Cutter to shortcut or be sloppy deliberately." See p. 201B2] . . . **New York** state & city health authorities reported Aug. 30: polio incidence rates were reduced by 50% among children who had received one shot of the Salk anti-polio vaccine; among children who had received the prescribed & recommended series of 3 shots, not one case of polio had developed in New York; 519,000 children ages 6-7 had been vaccinated, among whom 15 cases developed (rate of 2.5 per 100,000); 26 cases had developed among 367,000 not vaccinated (6.8 per 100,000). [See p. 283E2]

Glenn L. Martin Co. announced Aug. 27 it would establish a research laboratory to investigate the possibility of outer-space travel and otherwise "explore, both theoretically & experimentally, the frontiers of man's knowledge." Welcome W. Bender, the firm's advanced-science research director, said "a dozen or more" prominent European scientists had been engaged to work on the new project.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

The Bubble Makers. By George J. W. Goodman. Young romantic wants to accomplish exotic things, prevails on misanthropic grandfather for financial aid. Aug. 25. (Viking, 186 pp. $3)*

The Desert and The Stars. By Flora Armitage. Biography of Lawrence of Arabia. Aug. 29. (Holt, 318 pp., $4)†

The Fabulous Phonograph. By Roland Gelatt. History of talking machine from Edison to hi-fi. Aug. 24. (Lippincott, 320 pp., $4.95)†

The Loved & Unloved. By Thomas Hal Phillips. Long hatred between 2 men of different social strata erupts into violence & death. Aug. 24. (Harper, 248 pp., $3)*

Nine Men. By Fred Rodell. U.S. Supreme Court from 1790 to 1955. Aug. 29. (Random House, 338 pp., $5)†

Seven Men Among the Penguins. By Mario Marret. Trans. from French by Edward Fitzgerald. Illus. account of human-like Antarctic birds. Aug. 26. (Harcourt, Brace, 269 pp., $4.50)†

The Years of The City. By George R. Stewart. Novelized account of rise & political decline of mythological Greek city of "Phrax." Aug. 25. (Houghton Mifflin, 567 pp., $4.50)*

LEADING AUGUST FILMS

New York Release

Court Martial. David Niven as British major on trial for misuse of regimental funds who has sympathy of court, can't get evidence on which he could be cleared. Screenplay by John Hunter based on Dorothy & Campbell Christie play "Carrington, V. C." Directed by Anthony Asquith. Produced by Teddy Baird for Romulus (British). With Margaret Leighton, Geoffrey Keen, Noelle Middleton. Aug. 1.

The Divided Heart. German foster mother fights for right to keep custody of European war "orphan". Screenplay by Jack Whittingham. Directed by Charles Crichton. Produced by Michael Truman for Michael Balcon Prod'ns (British). With Cornell Borchers, Yvonne Mitchell, Michel Ray. Aug. 3.

I Am A Camera. Film version of John Van Druten's play about amoral madcap in Hitler's Berlin. Screenplay by John Collier. Directed by Henry Cornelius. Remus production (British). With Julie Harris, Laurence Harvey, Shelly Winters. Aug. 8.

The Man From Laramie. Muleteer (James Stewart) drives to New Mexico to avenge brother's death, brings justice to hardened Westerners. Screenplay by Philip Yordan & Frank Burt. Directed by Anthony Mann. Produced by William Goetz for Columbia. With Arthur Kennedy, Cathy O'Donnell, Donald Crisp. Aug. 31.

The Sheep Has Five Legs. Fernandel playing 6 comic roles in story of father & 5 variously employed, temperamental sons. Screenplay by Albert Valentin. Directed by M. Verneuil. Produced by M. Ploquin (French). With Fernandel, Francoise Arnoul. Aug. 9.

To Catch A Thief. Reformed jewel thief (Cary Grant) enamoured of wealthy tourist (Grace Kelly) hunts real jewel thief, clears his name. Screenplay by John Michael Hays. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock. Produced by Paramount. With Jessie Royce Landis, John Williams. Aug. 4.

Ulysses. Technicolor adventures of Homer's hero. Screenplay by Franco Brusati, Mario Camerini, Ennio de Concini, Hugh Gray, Ben Hecht, Ivo Perili, Irwin Shaw. Directed by Mario Camerini. Produced by Dino De Laurentiis & Carlo Ponti (Italian), Paramount release. With Kirk Douglas, Silvana Mangano, Anthony Quinn, Rossana Podesta. Aug. 17.

The Virgin Queen. Bette Davis as Elizabeth I romancing with Sir Walter Raleigh (Richard Todd). Screenplay by Harry Brown & Mindred Lord. Directed by Henry Koster. Produced by Chas. Brackett for 20th Century-Fox. With Jay Robinson, Herbert Marshall, Dan O'Herlihy. Aug. 5.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Natl. Education Assn. was charged by James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Los Angeles, speaking Aug. 27 to the Intl. Fed. of Catholic Alumnae in St. Paul, with attempting to put private schools out of existence and force all children to attend public schools. He asserted that this "could bring about a monopoly of state-controlled education that would constitute a restraint of liberty upon the student (&) parents of the student." NEA Exec. Secy. Howard E. Wilson denied the charge Aug. 29 in Washington. He said: the NEA supported a 1925 Supreme Court decision against compulsion of children to attend public schools; NEA's praise of public education was not tantamount to denunciation of private schools. [See p. 283F2]

Mormon Church (Latter Day Saints) held ground-breaking ceremonies Aug. 27 to mark the start of construction of its first temple in England (at Newchapel, Sussex). . . . **Women's Christian Temperance Union's** 81st annual national convention, held in Long Beach, Calif., passed resolutions Aug. 29 against sale of alcoholic beverages on military posts & commercial airliners and against sale of "crime & horror" magazines. Mrs. Glen G. Havs of Evanston, Ill. was re-elected WCTU president. [See Vol. XIII, p. 371D2] . . . **Classroom** shortage of more than 250,000 rooms for the next school year in the U.S. was reported Aug. 27 by the U.S. Office of Education although 60,000 new classrooms had been constructed since last fall (a one-year building record). [See p. 100F1] . . . **Boy Scout's** 8th world Jamboree was held Aug. 20-27 at Niagara-on-the-Lake Ont. with 10,800 Scouts attending from 64 nations. Next Jamboree: in 1957 in England.

OBITUARIES

Devere Allen, 64, ed. Worldover Press (intl. news service he founded 1933), Connecticut Socialist leader; Aug. 27 in Westerly, R. I.

Edna B. Sierson Burdick, 46, wife of U.S. Rep. Usher Burdick (R., N.D.); killed in fall from horse at Burdick ranch near Williston, N.D. Aug. 29. [See p. 52A1]

Frank Conlan (Peter Murphy), 81, Broadway character actor; Aug. 24 in East Islip, N.Y.

David Drechsler, 72, labor-relations attorney, counsel for N.Y. Clothing Mfgrs. Exchg. since its inception 1922; Aug. 30 in New York.

Henry Warren Goddard, 79, Judge U.S. District Court, Southern Dist. N.Y. 1923-54 who presided over 2d Alger Hiss trial; Aug. 26 in Madison, Conn. [See Vol. X, pp. 28N, 157H]

Dorothy C. Kahn, 62, ex-chief of Social Service Section, UN Secretariat; Aug. 26 in New Hope, Pa.

Alexander Milton Kramer, 61, arranger & composer who supplied mystery melody for *Stop the Music* (radio-TV) since 1948; Aug. 28 in New York.

Bob Miller, 59, hillbilly - cowboy song writer (*"There's a Star-Spangled Banner Waving Somewhere"*); Aug. 26, Nyack, N.Y.

Dr. Charles Rufus Morey, 77, expert on early Christian art, compiler of Princeton U. Index of Christian Art; Aug. 28 in Princeton, N.J.

Prof. Lotar Radaceanu, who entered Poland's post-war Govt. as Labor Min., later led faction of his Social Dem. Party into alliance with CP; Aug. 25 in Helsinki while attending Inter-Parliamentary World Congress.

Man Singh, 65, wealthy landowner who became known as Indian Robin Hood, reportedly committed 1,000 robberies & 150 murders after feud with a Brahmin priest; shot dead by police Aug. 25 at Gwalior, India.

Alberto J. Pani, 77, ex-Mexican Cabt. member, ex-Amb. to France, Spain, Portugal; Aug. 25, Mexico City.

Hermann Roechling, 82, ex-chief of Roechling Steel Works in Saar, director of many industries in Nazi Germany, convicted as war criminal in 1948 but served only 3 yrs. of 10-yr. term; Aug. 24 in Mannheim, Germany. [See p. 158G1]

E. Lansing Ray, 71, ed.-pblshr. *St. Louis Globe-Democrat,* co-sponsor of Lindbergh's Paris flight 1927; Aug. 30 in Rye Beach, N.H. [See p. 94G3]

John B. Sanger, 63, architect of RCA Building in Rockefeller Center, N.Y.; Aug. 23 in New York.

John H. Walker, 83, ex-pres. Illinois Fed. of Labor (AFL), Illinois United Mine Workers who led unsuccessful fight to oust John L. Lewis as UMW chief in 1930; Aug. 27 in Denver.

Sir James Walton, 73, surgeon to British sovereigns since George V; Aug. 27 in Sussex, Eng. [See p. 275B1]

SPORTS

Winners

Australia Takes Davis Cup. The Australian team of Ken Rosewall, Lewis Hoad & Rex Hartwig won all 5 Challenge Round matches from the U.S. team (Tony Trabert, Vic Seixas, Ham Richardson) in Forest Hills, N. Y. Aug. 26-28 to regain possession of the Davis Cup. [See p. 268F1]

Nashua Defeats Swaps. Wm. Woodward Jr.'s Nashua, Eddie Arcaro up, beat Rex Ellsworth's Swaps, Willie Shoemaker up, by 6½ lengths in a $100,000 winner-take-all match race between the 2 horses at Washington Park (Homewood, Ill.) Aug. 31. [See pp. 244F1, 236G1]

Other Events

Cycling: Stan Ockers, 35, of Belgium won the 1955 world professional title in Frascati, Italy Aug. 28. 90-degree heat caused defending champion Louison Bobet together with half the field to drop out. Jack Disney, 24, of Altadena, Calif. won the U.S. men's amateur championship; Jeanne Robinson, 23 of Detroit the U.S. girls' title in Flushing, N. Y. Aug. 27-29. [See Vol. XII, p. 284E-F]

Golf: Pat Lesser, 21, of Seattle won the U.S. Golf Assn. women's amateur championship by defeating Jane Nelson, 27, of Indianapolis, 7 & 6, in Charlotte, N. C. Aug. 27 [see p. 40D2]. Gene Littler of Palm Springs, Calif. won the $26,000 Montreal Open by defeating Stan Leonard of Vancouver in a playoff Aug. 28 (for $5,000 prize) [see p. 152C2]. Marilynn Smith of Wichita, Kan. won the women's Heart of Amer. invitational tournament (for $900 first prize) by defeating Mrs. Alice Bauer in a playoff Aug. 28 in Kansas City. . . . **Horse Racing:** Calumet Farm's Duke's Lea, Willie Shoe-

*Fiction †Non-Fiction

maker up, won the $56,150 Meadowland Handicap in Chicago Aug. 27 for $33,100. D. & H. Stable's Needles, John Choquette up, won the $71,700 Saratoga Springs (N.Y.) Hopeful Stakes Aug. 27. . . . **Motorboat Racing:** Guy Lombardo's *Tempo VII,* driven by Danny Foster, won the Silver Cup regatta in Detroit Aug. 27. [See p. 268D1] . . . **Rowing:** Theodor Kocerka of Poland won the 1955 European 2,000-meter sculls title in 7 min. 8.3 sec. in Ghent, Belgium Aug. 28. . . . **Shooting:** Grand Amer. trapshoot winners in Vandalia, O. Aug. 22-27—Ned Lilly, 39, of Stanton, Mich. & Helen Thomas, 15, of Los Angeles, won respective men's & women's North. Amer. clay target titles Aug. 24; Logan Bennett, 39, of Hodgenville, Ky. won the $5,000 Grand Amer. Handicap Aug. 26; Richard Webber of Sussex, Wis. won the Vandalia Handicap Aug. 27; Hugh McKinley of Harrisburg, O. & Helen Thomas won the doubles Aug. 27. Ned Lilly won the men's overall title by breaking 962 out 1,000 targets. [See Vol. XIV, p. 296B1] . . . **Tennis:** Kosei Kamo & Atsushi Miyagi of Japan won the U.S. men's doubles title and Louise Brough & Margaret Osborne du Pont the women's title in Brookline, Mass. Aug. 28. [See Vol. XIV, p. 436D1]. . . . **Track & Field:** Leila Buckland, 30, British housewife, set an unofficial world women's world record of 11 min. 1.8 sec. for the 2-mi. run in London Aug. 27 [see p. 180G1].

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Adios, 15-yr.-old sire of many championship trotting horses, was bought by Hanover (Pa.) Shoe Farms, owned by U.S. Trot. Assn. Pres. Lawrence B. Sheppard, from Delvin Miller's Meadowlands Farm (Meadow Lands, Pa.) for $500,000 Aug. 29. The price was a new record price for a standardbred horse. . . . **Vic Wertz,** 34, Cleveland first-baseman, was stricken with nonparalytic polio Aug. 25. [See Vol. XIV, p. 336F1-A2] . . . **Intl. Olympic Com.** announced Aug. 27 that East & West German representatives had agreed to form one team from the 2 German states to represent Germany in the 1956 Olympics. [See p. 268A; Vol. XIV, 168E2] . . . **Richard Button,** Olympics figure skating champion, passed the June Washington, D. C. bar exams, it was announced Aug. 25. [See Vol. XII, p. 108F]

MISCELLANEOUS

Floods. Red Cross figures published Aug. 29 put the confirmed death toll from floods caused by Hurricane Diane at 143 with 5,909 injured (252 hospitalized) in Conn., Pa., Mass., N. J., R. I. & N. Y. 49,441 families were reported to have suffered damage losses. (Press reports Aug. 28 listed a death toll of 191 and an overall property loss of $1.67 billion.)

Pres. Eisenhower approved initial federal relief fund grants of $1 million each to N. J., R. I., Mass. & Conn. and $500,000 to N. Y. Aug. 27-30. Total federal aid to the flood area was expected to reach $80-100 million. The president had authorized a $1 billion Defense Mobilization loan fund for stricken Northeastern defense plants Aug. 25, and the FHA temporarily halted mortgage payments on homes built or repaired with FHA funds. The agency approved 100% FHA insurance on new homes valued up to $7,000 and repairs up to $2,500 for flood victims. The Internal Revenue Dept. announced Aug. 30 it would issue special tax deduction guides for property damage victims and those not covered by insurance. FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason announced Aug. 30 that his agency was drawing up plans for a U.S. flood insurance scheme. [See pp. 279B2-280A2]

(180 persons were reported dead & 200 injured when Kalu, a village 200 mi. S.W. of New Delhi, India, was washed away by floods from a burst reservoir.)

Accidents. At least 2 persons were killed & 44 hospitalized when an exploding hydroformer cracking unit (used to increase the octane of gasoline) ignited millions of gallons of gasoline & oil at Standard Oil of Ind.'s refinery in Whiting, Ind. Aug. 27. 1,500 persons fled their homes when gasoline ran through the city sewers. Damage was estimated at $10 million. . . . Japanese health authorities announced Aug. 26 that 22 babies had died of powdered milk poisoning and 1,790 were made ill throughout Japan.

Crime. U.S. Airman Napoleon Green, 21, of Chicago went on a shooting spree Aug. 24 at the USAF base at Manston, Eng. 4 hrs. before his scheduled appearance at a court-martial on a theft charge. Before being cornered on a beach where he killed himself, Green killed 2 & wounded 3 U.S. servicemen, killed an RAF corporal & wounded 6 British civilian base employes. . . . The 14-mo.-long trial of Queens (N. Y.) sewer contractor Victor Clemente ended Aug. 30 when he received 8½-17-yr. prison sentence for conspiracy & fraud in building defective sewers. Others convicted with Clemente: Gerard Joseph Brinkman, 49, city sewer engineer, 3-5-yr. sentence; Walter C. Bullis, 61, sewer inspector, 2-4 yr.; John S. Neary, 49, sewer inspector, 2-4 yr. Clemente's son, Dominic Louis Clemente, 27, also was convicted in the case but his sentencing was deferred because of his illness. [See p. 204E2] . . . Ex-Lt. Aldo Icardi pleaded innocent Aug. 30 in Washington to charges contained in a federal grand jury's 8-count perjury indictment based on his 1953 testimony to a House Armed Services Subcom., before which he denied charges (filed against him *in absentia* by an Italian court) that he was implicated in the murder of OSS Maj. William Holohan. [See Vol. XIII, p. 380A3]. . . . Elmer Francis (Trigger) Burke, 37, who broke out of a Boston jail in Aug. 1954, was recaptured in Charleston, S. C. by the FBI Aug. 27. He was ordered extradited to New York City Aug. 31 to face a murder charge. [See Vol. XIV, p. 296E2] . . . Roy Bryant & J. W. Milam were held in Greenwood, Miss. Aug. 31 in connection with the beating & shooting of a Negro, Emmitt Louis Till, 15, of Chicago. Bryant admitted kidnaping Till from the home of Till's uncle, under the belief that the youth had insulted Bryant's wife, but denied harming Till. . . . Herman Salter, 35, & James Eiland, 35, escaped from the Eastern State Hospital in Spokane, Wash. Aug. 28. Salter was a leader in the Walla Walla (Wash.) state prison riots in July. [See p. 276F2] . . . The scheduled execution Aug. 25 of confessed murderer John Francis Roche, 28, was postponed Aug. 24 by N.Y. Gov. Harriman so Roche would be able to testify Oct. 10 in the manslaughter trial of Paul A. Pfeffer. [See p. 172A3] . . . U.S. Customs agents seized 21 lb. of pure heroin valued at over $1 million Aug. 31 aboard the French Line freighter *St. Lo.* docked in Brooklyn.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Huntington Hartford 2d, 44, A & P grocery chain heir, was named father of Edward Barton Colt, 17, who was born in 1938 to dancer Mary Barton (she died in 1941) in a paternity suit filed Aug. 31 in Los Angeles by Mrs. Florence Barton Bragenberg, Colt's maternal grandmother. She asked that Hartford be adjudged the father so that the boy might travel and enter the armed forces under the Hartford name. . . . **Ex-Queen Wilhelmina** of the Netherlands was 75 Aug. 31. . . . **Mary Astor,** 49, actress, divorced stockbroker Thomas G. Wheelock, 51, her 4th husband, in Los Angeles Aug. 31 on grounds of cruelty & non-support. [See Vol. XII, p. 244M] . . . **Countess Alliene de Kotzebue,** who died May 1 in Paris at 78, left a $20,113,295 estate, it was announced Aug. 31 in Newport, R. I. [See p. 152B1] . . . **Rita Hayworth** said Aug. 29 she had separated from her 4th husband, Dick Haymes. [See p. 252C3] . . . **Frank Sinatra** was sued by 20th Century Fox for $1 million in New York Aug. 29 for walking off the set of Rodgers & Hammerstein's *Carousel* in Boothbay Harbor, Me., Aug. 24. [See p. 227F1] . . . **Airman Daniel C. Schmidt,** 23, ex-PW who returned from Red China to find his wife, Una, remarried, first filed suit for divorce Aug. 19, then was reconciled with his wife Aug. 25 in Portland, Ore. [See p. 262A2] . . . **Bela Lugosi,** 73, film actor, was married to Hope Lininger, 39, a movie cutting clerk, in Hollywood Aug. 24 (her 1st, his 3d). [See p. 144D3]

Veronica Lake, 36, film actress, & Joseph McCarthy of New York, writer & music publisher, were married Aug. 28 in Traverse City, Mich. (her 2d). . . . **Sterling Hayden,** 39, film actor, was granted a divorce in Los Angeles Aug. 26 from Mrs. Betty Hayden, 33 (because she was dictatorial & jealous). . . . **Ring Lardner Jr.'s** suit for $25,000 against 20th Century-Fox, based on his discharge as a film writer in 1947 after he refused to answer the House Un-American Activities Com.'s questions on his alleged Communist affiliations, was dismissed Aug. 31 in Federal court in Los Angeles after attorneys in the case reported it had been settled. [See Vol. XIV, p. 153P]